The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

REMEMBER THOSE AT SEA.

Oh, ye who safely court repose
When falls the vail of night,
Or watch the silent hours disclose
The sweet return of light;
At early dawn, or close of day,
Whatever ye may be
Whene'er ye bend the knee to pray,
Remember those at sea.

When distant thunders loudly roar,
And frowing clouds arise,
While raging billows lash the shore,
And lightnings rend the skies;
Secure within your peaceful homes,
Oh, grateful ever be!
And, when your sacred prayer-time comes,
Remember those at sea.

Execution at Freehold, N. J.

The Long Branch Tragedy—Hanging of Peter E. Slocum for the Murder of his Wife—Appearance of the Condemned at the Gallows—Interesting Speech Denying his Guilt—Extraordinary Exhibition of Firmness—Scenes and Incidents, &c.

The execution of Peter E. Slocum for the murder of his wife Abigail, at Long Branch, N. J., in the month of July last, took place on Friday last at Freehold, in the presence of about five hundred spectators. The culprit maintained his innocence to the last, and exhibited extraordinary firmness during the last moments. He made a long speech at the gallows, in which he took occasion to asseverate his innocence in the most solemn manner, and concluded by praying for his enemies, especially those who had sworn falsely against him on the trial.

THE MURDER,

Of which Slocum was convicted, was committed on the 13th of July last, at his dwelling-house in the vicinity of the Bath Hotel, Long Branch. The victim was shot dead in bed, and her husband, who slept at the Bath Hotel that night, was immediately suspected of the crime. He was employed in the hotel as a produce buyer, and during the greater part of the summer season lived away from home. On the night of the murder he was observed riding towards his dwelling house at a very unusual hour, and not being able to account for the nocturna visit he was placed under arrest. An investigation of the matter showed that the murder was committed with a gun belonging to the accused, and that, after it was used in the commission of the crime, it was brought down stairs and deposited in its usual place in the parlor. The murderer in carefully placing the weapon in its usual position, thought he would cover up his tracks; but the act had the very contrary effect, and was used as one of the strongest against him by the State Attorney. The gun appears to have been placed within a few inches of the woman's head, blowing the greater part of her skull off, and causing instant death. An infant child of the deceased, which usually slept with her, was also found in another bed, and this fact was also used against the prisoner, the prosecuting counsel arguing that no one but a father would have been so thoughtful as to remove the child under such circumstances. Besides this, the accused made several important admissions when questioned in relation to the matter, and, not being able to account for his whereabouts on the night of the murder, the jury had no hesitation in convicting him of the crime. The motive which led to the murder was the alleged criminal intimacy of the accused with his wife's sister, Alcine Chase. It was known that they occupied the same apartments at a hotel in Freehold one night, and were seen together on several occesions under circumstances of a peculiar nature. Slocum stoutly denied his guilt, and defended his sister-in-law against all attacks upon her character; but the circumstances pointed so closely to their guilt that he made few sympathizers. An attempt was made to gain a new trial, but it failed, the Court of Errors affirming the judgment of the lower court.

Finding that there was no chance of escape, Slocum resigned himself to his fate, and announced that he would meet his death like a man. During his incarceration he was attended by the Rev. Mr. Neil, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Cramer, of the Methodist persuasion, who ministered to his spiritual comfort, and spared no effort to prepare the culprit to meet his doom as became a true Christian. The clergymen were in the condemned cell day and night, and towards the close of the drama were incessant in their attentions to the doomed man.

THE EXECUTION

ook place in the yard attached to the court room, which was fenced up for the occasion with high boards, and surrounded with a cordon of military, commanded by Major S. Yard. Sheriff Woolly officiated on the occasion, and performed the unpleasant task with remarkable ability and a great deal of feeling. In his boyhood he had gone to school with the culprit, and in manhood they had often worked together in the same field. The condemned had been in his employ two years, and during that time he conducted himself with great propriety. Probably no one witnessed the execution with greater regret than the very man who played so important a part in carrying out all the details necessary for enforcing the extreme penalty of the law.

SCENE AT THE GALLOWS.

It was intended that the execution should take place precisely at noon, but delays intervened, and it was not until a quarter past twelve o'clock that the executioner announced that all was in readiness. At that hour the culprit was lead forth to the scaffold, supported on each side by his spiritual advisers. He walked erect and with unusual firmness, and, notwithstanding the gaze of the crowd, exhibited wonderful self-possession. On arriving at the foot of the scaffold he carefully scraped his boots on the temporary floor, and after he had taken the mad off bowed to several of his friends who were in the crowd, and, in a loud, clear voice, addressed the spectators substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF THE CULPRIT.

GENTLEMEN: You have all come to see a guilty man hanged; but you never was so mistaken in your lives. I know that I am innocent, and my God knows it. I don't want you to take my word for it; I don't ask you. My mouth has been tied up for the last five months, and what I say is of no consequence, perhaps. I am not afraid to meet this here gallows, for I soon expect to see my wife in Heaven. I hope to meet you all there. I want you to understand that I have been sworn against falsely. I don't want to say who the perjurers are; but my attorney knows them, and he can tell you if he likes. I would not be here to-day if I could have got hold of a witness who went away. All that I say I can prove. Ask my attorney. I don't want you to believe me, although I have one foot in the grave and the other one following closely after it; but do as you like. All I have got to say is, don't any of you ever get yourself in a fix like this. You are all likely to be caught up as I am; but if you are, don't be afraid to die like a man. I used to be scared to death almost at the idea of dying; but now I would rather die than live, whether you believe it or not. I deny that I ever said my gun shot my wife. I deny it before my God this day. I feel that it is my duty to speak upon a certain subject, but it may be wrong. [A long pause.] However, I will say this much. You all know what I was accused of. You will find I was innocent when I am gone. There were plenty of them that swore falsely against me, and there are men around this court house now who tried to hire men to swear to a lie, but I acquit the Sheriff and State Attorney of any blame. I am charged with the murder of my wife. Now I want to know if any of you would do such a thing, under the circumstances? Is it likely that a man who was without father or mother, and was friendless in the world, would go to work and would kill her who would suffer death for him? No; they pitched upon me, and they have got me, but they have not proved me guilty. They wanted me to prove what I said about money being stolen out of the house on the night of the murder. How could I prove it? Her mouth was shut, who could prove it, and mine was closed also. Yes, that dear wife of mine, who was murdered for that money, could prove it if her mouth was not closed in death. There is a certain man in this crowd who says he lost sixty dollars by the murder. If he will step up here I will pay him, and take his receipt. I will say further that fifty-seven dollars of that money is mine; but I don't want you to believe anything I say unless you like. It was said on the trial that the murderers of my wife could have no object in coming to the house as there was none there. The witnesses stated that about that time I had to borrow thirty-seven dollars to pay for a cow. Well, the fact is, I had the money, but I did not leave it about me, and dealt with it could have been proved where I was every hour of that night. If the colored man could have been found he could have certified to what I say. He could prove where I was, and state what he knows about it. Some of my particular friends have been working against me ever since I have been in here. They have also been trying to bring an innocent girl into the muss. They said I wanted to get my sister-in-law for a wife, and that it was that brought me here. I deny it before God. They are not satisfied with having got me here, but they are trying to ruin her and her folks. That girl, Alcine Chase, is as good a girl as there is in Monmouth County to-day, and I want you all to understand it. I ask you all for my sake to say no more about it. She knows nothing about it, no more than the sheriff does. I have been here since the 15th of July, and have been well treated by Mrs. Smalley. She has treated me like a man ought to be treated, and not like a rat. I want you to respect her, and help her all you can. There is Sheriff Wooly, too, he has treated me well, not like a dog. And I would give $500 to-day, if he would come here. Another thing, they say I cursed, raved, ripped and swore in prison, and made all sorts of confessions. Now, the sheriff is here, and if he is a man, he will tell you there is no truth in these stories. I never had any difficulty with any one before. I was going to say something about a man who made a remark about me the first night I was brought here; but Mr. T. says I ought not to say anything about it. I have promised him I would not; my word is my bond; that's me. If any man knows anything about me before this, let him say so. Gentlemen, when I leave this place I expect to go to a better place. I would not exchange places with you now. I have a mother in heaven, and a child too, and I expect to see them there pretty soon. To my lawyers, who defended me, I am thankful; also to the jailors who have had charge of me. Most folks say I am guilty, must be guilty; jury found him so; got to be guilty. That is the man who owned the cow wanted the money right on the spot; so you see I had to borrow it or go without the cow. If Solomon Gardner is here to-day he can tell you what I say is true. (A voice in the crowd:—"He is here.") They said I was seen on horseback that night coming from my house. I swear before my God I was not there. It was my wife and not yours who died, and, thank God, the last time I saw her I kissed her. If I had been fairly the way in New Jersey. I say it, although I am a Jerseyman myself, and am proud of it. Another thing: if any man says I have made a confession of my guilt, he is a liar. I have heard that a certain man in this crowd has got up what he calls my confession. Now I want you all to understand that there is nothing in it. If I did make a confession, I would give it to a older man than Scudder. There are the Green boys; they have been my warm friends through thick and thin, and I want you all to respect them for my sake. As I said before, I want you all to let my father-in-laws folks alone. Do so for God's sake. The Rev. Mr. Neel and the Rev. M. Cramer, who have attended me since I have been here, have been very kind to me, and have fully prepared me to leave this world. A number of clergymen have also given me good advice, and may God bless them for it. I have been accused of a crime of which I am innocent. If you don't like to believe me you can do the other thing. Now, then, I want to pray for you all, and if any of you are willing to kneel down with me, do so.

THE CULPRIT'S PRAYER.

Slocum then offered up a fervent prayer, asking forgiveness for all his enemies, especially those who swore against him, as he alleged. He also prayed for the Sheriff, for his spiritual advisers, for Alcine Chase, for his father-in-law's folks, for his half brother, the nearest relative he had in the world; for his three little children, who were left to the cold charity of the world, and lastly for himself. He humbly implored Divine mercy for all his transgressions, and concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer. During the delivery of his speech and prayer, which lasted half an hour, he was calm and self-possessed, and at no time during the trying ordeal did he manifest the slightest trepidation or lack of confidence.

THE FINAL SCENE.

The culprit then proceeded to take leave of such of his friends as were in the yard; and while the sheriff was adjusting the rope he turned around, and addressing the concourse, told them not to leave till it was all over. "Stay and see me swing," he exclaimed, "for I am going to die like a man." And in a few minutes afterwards, when all was ready for the fatal signal, his last words were, "I ain't afraid to die like a man. Meet me in heaven, all of you."

The execution took place at thirty-five minutes past twelve, and passed off without any interruption or disturbance whatever. The unfortunate man struggled but little, although life was not extinct for twelve minutes after the body went up. The corpse was allowed to remain suspended about half an hour, when it was cut down and delivered over to the friends for interment.

NINON DE L'ENCLOS, the famous French beauty, like Poppæa, the mistress of Nero, is said to have preserved her loveliness unimpaired to a mature age by the daily use of a bath of asses' milk. The fair Queen of Scots bathed in wine; and the Earl of Shrewsbury, when acting as her custodian, complained bitterly of the expense she entailed upon him by this luxurious custom. It was white wine the ladies thus employed for the purposes of the toilet, and it was mainly used by those "of a certain age," who desired to remove their wrinkles; young beauty contented itself with a bath of milk. According to Strutt, if you wish to obtain a bright and sanguine complexion, you must first use a hot bath until you become marvellously fair and ruddy. A wine bath was assuredly much to be preferred to the flesh of capons fed with vipers, by which the beautiful Venetia Digby, wife of the eccentric Sir Kenelm, endeavored to improve her complexion. Sir Kenelm is also supposed to have made his lady feed upon the great snail, or *helix pomatia*, washing down the unsavory repast with a draught of viper-wine, for the preservation of her beauty. No wonder that she died in her thirty-third year, and that only "a small quantity of brains" was found in her head!—*Home Journal.*

GENERAL GANTT.—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, gives General Gantt, who has come over to the Union cause, the following character:

We first knew Mr. Gantt as a poet. Although his profession was the law, he sent us many poetical productions many years ago from Arkadelphia, Arkansas. He was elected to Congress at the last Congressional election in that State, and up to the breaking out of the rebellion, he was a Union man. He soon afterwards went into the rebel army, and in the course of his military experience was twice taken prisoner. He has seen and heard a great deal on both sides, and has sense enough to understand and appreciate what he sees and hears. He is an intelligent, able, and brave man, with just pretension to some genius. He is now within the Federal lines in Arkansas.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA IN THE ALPS.—A party consisting of three Englishmen and a lady, with two guides, endeavored to make the ascent of the Alps, on the 10th of July last, but when they had proceeded some distance they were prevented by a storm, during which they got into the middle of an electrical cloud. Their hair emitted a hissing, crackling sound, as if it had been under the influence of a powerful electrical machine, and over their faces and bodies they experienced a pricking, burning sensation. There were peals of thunder heard, at each of which the party received an electric shock, but no lightning was seen. The right arm of one of the party was paralyzed for several minutes; the snow emitted hissing sounds; the veil worn by the lady stood straight out, as did also the hair of all of them, which looked so ludicrous they could not help bursting into laughter. This phenomena lasted for about twenty-five minutes, and no evil effects were felt afterward.

Do your duty, however dangerous. Death comes to all, and the world does not need your bodily presence so much as it does your moral heroism.

OPPORTUNITY.—Heaven gives us enough when it gives us opportunity.

LATEST FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

PROGRESS OF THE ADVANCE

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YET.

REPORTS STILL CONTRADICTORY.

Rumored Reinstatement of Hooker.

LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA.

&c., &c., &c.. &c.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1863.

The Situation.

The general summing up of the affairs with the Army of the Potomac, up to Monday night, appears to be that the two armies were separated by Mine Run Valley, which crosses the Fredericksburg and Orange plank road twelve miles from the Orange county House. Gen. Lee is strongly intrenched there, and seems disposed to make a firm resistance.

Probable Engagement at Mine Run.

No firing was heard yesterday. It was reported in Washington that Gen. Meade had fallen back to Fredericksburgh, but the dispatches of our correspondents indicate that an assault on the enemy's works at Mine Run by our infantry, under cover of artillery, took place on Monday. All our batteries which could command the enemy's position, were ordered to open, and after half an hour's firing, which the rebels feebly answered, an attack was ordered.

General Warren pushed out and found the number and position of the enemy stronger than was anticipated, and paused for further instructions. The attack was then immediately checked, and all firing ceased.

Rebel Accounts.

Rebel accounts up to Sunday say that as the two armies were then confronting each other, a fearful fight could not be long postponed. They also confirm the statement that Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry were driven across Raccoon Ford on Saturday by the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee.

Henry Ward Beecher Gone to Washington.

The *Herald*, editorially, says: We understand that Henry Ward Beecher left for Washington the day before yesterday, having been sent for by Mr. Lincoln to consult with him in regard to the formation of a Government Bureau for regulation of the condition of the emancipated slaves.

Rosecrans Receives Credit.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says General Thomas has telegraphed that the plans of his late movement were matured by General Rosecrans, before he was relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland.

Hooker Again to Take Command of the Army of the Potomac.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent says it is rumored that the Government, having given up all hopes of Meade's making any real advance against the enemy, has ordered Hooker back to take command of the Army of the Potomac.

Election in New York.

Gunther rs elected Mayor of New York by 6,000 majority.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

The *Commercial* of this morning does not fully credit our reported success in East Tennessee. It says that Wheeler's division is cavalry, and it would be an unprecedented event to capture a cavalry division entirely; besides, if an official courier had reached Cumberland Gap on Monday evening with such news as dispatch reports, it certainly would have been sent to Washington and given to the country in an official form long before this.

Gen. Longstreet Retreating.

There is every reason to believe that Gen. Longstreet is retreating toward Virginia. He must move rapidly or he will be gobbled up, as Gen. Foster is moving to cut him off, and Generals Gordon and Granger must have reached Knoxville by this time.

Prisoners Still Coming In.

Advices from Chattanooga to the 1st say that Hooker is still at Ringgold. Prisoners are still coming in.

Rebel Inhumanity.

A brigade is engaged in burying our dead on the battle field of Chickamauga. Bodies were found unburied, and the heads of some had been cut off and stuck on stumps and poles. They were seen by General Craft and others.

Mountains Full of Deserters.

The mountains are full of deserters from the rebel army.

Number of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners captured exceeds 7,000.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1863.

Dishonorably Dismissed.

The President has dishonorably dismissed Col. Jas. Belger, formerly Chief Quartermaster at Baltimore. Gross neglect and violation of his duties are the reasons given for his dismissal.

A False Statement.

The statement that the Railroad to Rappahannock Station is being taken up, is incorrect. The road is in running order to the river, and is in daily use.

Mammoth Excursion.

The Commiitee of Councils and others go to New York to-day to participate in the great excursion from there to Washington over the new route just put in operation. H.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The *Herald's* Potomac Army letter, says: This (Monday) morning at eight o'clock, a battle opened along entire front. The enemy replied only from a few places, and for an hour artillery practice was incessant and heavy. Then came a lull which lasted until one o'clock. Our infantry in the meantime, was preparing for a grand assault along the whole line, but now comes the report that Warren has found the enemy too strongly posted in his front, and that Gen. Meade has gone to the left. In the meantime, operations ceased on the centre and right.

Another *Herald* correspondent, who left the army of the Potomac at 3 o'clock, p. m. on Monday, says that just before leaving the field everything was in readiness for an assault, and there is little doubt our forces now occupy the enemy's works on Mine Run. The impression is he had left the night before in the direction of Gordonsville, leaving only force enough to make a show in our front. When he left, an assault had been ordered to be made upon their works by infantry with the bayonet, under cover of artillery fire. Cannonading had commenced before he left, and continued some time without eliciting any reply from the enemy, and finally ceased entirely before he reached Ely Ford.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A Beaufort letter of the 28th, ult., states that a scouting party from Col. Higgin's regiment, while returning from a successful expedition to release about thirty negroes, were set upon by bloodhounds, but the negroes fired on, and killed the dogs.

The *Times* contains an important statement from Gen. Hitchcock, relative to the exchange of prisoners, showing most conclusively that the rebels have deliberately lied, and in many other ways, acted in a highly reprehensible and dishonorable manner.

Success of Our Army.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The *Tribune's* army of the Potomac dispatch states that rebel prisoners captured during the battle, stated that the enemy knew several days previously, the exact time our army would cross the Rapidan. On learning the trustworthy details of the engagement of the 3d Corps, the whole aspect of the affair, instead of being disastrous, exhibits success on our part, in repulsing the enemy twice in succession, with a loss to them of at least 700 or 800 in killed and wounded.

Sunday, Nov. 29—10:15, a. m.—The rebels this morning remain in their works across the run, and preparations are actively making by Gen. Meade for a grand assault. The Second Corps moved from the centre to the left, the Fifth supplying the vacancy on both sides of the pike. A great battle will probably be fought to-morrow.

Sunday morning breaks with cloudy skies and cold raw east wind, our forces again changing position to meet the wiles of the enemy. The engineers, under cover of darkness last night, constructed bridges over Mine Run brook, and our artillery protects them now. The enemy has also constructed a considerable line of earthworks, and have seven heavy guns in position in full view. Thus stand matters up ten and twelve o'clock.

The Fifth Corps, which was in reserve yesterday, has moved out to the front and taken a place, while Gen. Warren swung around to the left to execute important movements.

Now, noon, the expectation is that a grand battle will open about 3 o'clock this afternoon. When the messenger with the above left the front on Sunday afternoon, a flank movement was being executed by the Second corps, under Gen. Warren, which, it was thought, would bring on a general engagement on Monday.

Yesterday morning heavy firing was heard. From passengers by the train from Rappahannock station, we learn that heavy firing continued during the greater part of the forenoon on Monday. A dispatch bearer from Gen. Meade is understood to have come in on the train with dispatches to the War Department.

NEW YORK, December 2.—A *Herald* Washington dispatch says it is reported that General Meade has fallen back upon Fredericksburg. It is probable that the campaign in Virginia closed with the recent movements there.

A *Herald* Rappahannock Station dispatch dated 7 P. M. on Tuesday, says that another correspondent of that paper has been captured by the rebels.

Some two hundred head of mules, cattle and sheep were captured from Moseby at Thoroughfare Gap last night, and brought to Bristow Station.

Seige guns were to be placed in position yesterday, and expected a battle would be fought to-day. No firing was heard, however, to-day.

A special to the *World*, dated Washington, December 1, says: We have advices by a special messenger, to an early hour this morning, from the Army of the Potomac. Considerable skirmishing occurred yesterday, as usual, but no general engagement opened. Meade not attacking, while Lee seems to remain entirely on the defensive. It is evident the former is awaiting developments from elsewhere.

The rebel lines were several miles in front of Orange Court House, directly to the east of that place, and along the banks of Mill Creek, not Mine Run, which is seven miles this side nearer Fredericksburg.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—A Louisville dispatch to the *Commercial* says fears are entertained of a raid on the Nashville Railroad, as guerrillas in the State are concentrating. There was a collision eighteen miles south of Louisville yesterday, and a number of cars destroyed; two persons were killed, and four badly hurt.

A special from Chattanooga states that in the battle of Ringgold the Seventh Ohio suffered severely, losing Col. Creighton, Lieut.-Col. Crane killed, and Adjutant Baker wounded. Only one commissioned officer escaped unhurt. The Seventy-sixth Ohio also suffered severely.

Prisoners still come in in large numbers. They will foot up 7,000. The mountains are full of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters trying to get home. Bragg, with the skeleton of his army, is making his way South.

A number of heads of our soldiers on the Chicamauga battlefield, were found severed from their bodies and stuck up on stumps and poles.

The Court-Martial convened in this city for the trial of Gen. Brayman and Capt. Hurtt, was dismissed yesterday by orders from the War Department.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch of the 30th, says: Much anxiety has been manifested this afternoon regarding Meade's army. Not a word has been received from the front today.

The *Tribune's* Army correspondent at Matamoras, says Sam Houston is certainly dead. He died at Huntsville, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Secretary of Treasury's report on the condition of the finances is in the hands of the printer. It will be much larger than heretofore, and contain interesting tables on subjects not before embodied in such documents. The reports of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue and Compiler of Currency will accompany it.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—The one o'clock morning Nashville Northern train has not arrived, and is now eight hours behind time. It is reported that it collided this afternoon with the Bardstown Southern passenger train, wounding several soldiers and ladies. Particulars not attainable tonight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Eight Aldermen were elected yesterday, two Unionists and six Democrats; eight police justices elected, three Unionists and five Democrats, and eight civil justices elected, two Unionists and six Democrats. The above is the *Tribune's* classification.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that the President's illness is varioloid.

It is rumored that Gen. Hooker is to be placed at the head of the Army of the Potomac again.

WHAT THE JAPANESE SAY OF THE FRENCH.—The Japanese ambassadors, recently in Paris, have, since their return home, published an account of their visit. A translation has appeared in the *Patrie*, furnished by a Frenchman at Jeddo, from which we make the following extracts:

"Of the women, some are very handsome, for example the Empress. They are in general less so, however, than in America.

"The manner less polite. The greater number stared at and touched us, and passed remarks on us in our hearing; nor did they conceal that they thought us very ugly.

"We will not speak of the costume of the ladies. It is impossible to understand it. In the evenings it is not always decent."

WORK.—The best lesson a father can give his sons is this:—"Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties, as you would strengthen your muscles by vigorous exercise. Learn to conqur circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds, who left their marks on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high position by help of leverage; they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and, when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained."

HOW POLISH WOMEN MAY DRESS.—The Russian General Lewchine's orders about female costume at Warsaw, read like a page out of the *Journdl des Modes*. Here is a specimen:

"The bonnet must be worn of mixed colors, or, if black, must be set off with flowers and ribbons. White or black feathers in black hats are forbidden. Black cloaks may be worn if lined with any color but black or white. Black gloves, veils black or black and white, umbrellas, shawls, handkerchiefs, or burnous, are strictly prohibited. By order,

LEWCHINE.

A CIVIT-CAT should be a good hunter; she never loses her scent.

AN old bachelor says a woman may be surprised, astonished, taken all aback, but never dumbfounded.

"MRS. DOBSON, where's your husband?" —"He's dying marm, and I don't wish anybody to disturb him."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Congress—Members Arriving—Feeling in Favor of a Vigorous Prosecution of the War—Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Prospect for Speakership—Volunteering—Military State Agency—George Law and the Railroad Interests of Washington—Another Northern Railroad Connection, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1863.

One week from to-day Congress will open its session—already many members are here, and others are daily arriving. The session will be one of more than ordinary interest to the country. It is gratifying to observe the unanimity of feeling among the members here on the subject of a vigorous prosecution of the war to a close. The brilliant successes of our National arms during the past year have completely dissipated all schemes of compromise with traitors. The late overwhelming defeat of Bragg, with all the force that Jeff. Davis could possibly muster by a merciless conscription and depletion of his other armies to a dangerous extent, has doomed the rebellion to a very brief existence. It would die without another blow, if left alone. Like any other serpent cut in pieces, its *tail* would live and writhe till sunset, and die from sheer exhaustion. But as a matter of humanity this monstrous creature will be speedily put out of its misery by our armies in the field. They will kill it, and it will remain for Congress to bury it so deep that Gabriel's trump shall not resurrect this monstrosity.

The voice of the people at the late elections is not to be disregarded by their representatives. The new members generally, (many of whom are military men fresh from the field) are enthusiastic in the cause. The old ones are instructed anew by the result of these elections, and if they are wise they will not disregard these instructions. The choice for the Speakership of the House seems to be pretty generally settled on the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and there will probably be no delay in the organization of the House. The Reports from the different heads of Departments will be ready at an early day.

The early attention of Congress will be called to the defects of the "Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces," and it will no doubt be speedily amended, in accordance with the suggestions dictated by its practical workings thus far; so that by the time the next draft takes place, it will probably come under the provisions of the amended act. Let those liable to military duty not flatter themselves that it will be easier to escape then than now. It will most likely be amended so as to bring *men* and not *money*.

There should be no hesitancy in volunteering now. With the liberal bounties offered, and the certain prospect of a speedy termination of the war, volunteering should receive a new impetus. Let those who expect to purchase exemption with money, give *liberally* to encourage voluntary service. Let all who can possibly do so, give their personal services for a short time in helping to wind up the concern. You can enlist for three years or during the war, with a moral certainty that your services will not be required for three years; the prospects *now* are that they will not be required for *one* year. Then suppose you be discharged by reason of the termination of the war at the end of one year or sooner, you will be entitled to all the bounties and emoluments the same as if you had served three years. The prospects for the volunteer now are certainly brighter than at any time before, and if any man wishes to take a hand in this glorious cause, now is the time to go in.

Your corresedondent "C" is evidently not aware of the existence of a Pennsylvania State Military Agency here. As a matter of justice to our State authorities I wish to correct this misapprehension. I know there is a Pennsylvania State Agency here, because I have seen the *sign* at the office, on 11th street, north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

You have noticed that George Law, the capitalist, has been here looking after the railroad interests of Washington. It is denied that he has bought the controlling interest in our city railway, for the very good reason that the stock pays too well to be in market. But it is said that his visit had reference to other railroad connections with this city. Now that is just what we want. Let capitalists see and understand that another railway northward from here will be a *paying* concern, and we shall have it beyond a doubt. That it will pay handsomely there can be no reasonable doubt, for it is said that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company pays dividends on their whole capital stock out of the earnings of the Washington branch alone.

It is a matter of national importance to have another railroad connection with the loyal States, not to speak of the military necessity which demands it. It would make Washington what it ought to be, the worthy metropolis of a great free nation. It would bring hundreds of enterprising men here to live and improve our waste places, by building up handsome residences, hotels and business houses. It would revolutionize the old fogy state of things here; it would reduce the cost of living, and men of moderate means could afford to visit the capitol and stay a few days here without spending a fortune. D.

POTASSIUM TO PREVENT LEAD POISON.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Doctor SCHWARTZ, of Breslau, Prussia, obviates the danger from using lead water pipes by passing through them a hot solution of potassium, which is said to convert the interior surface into a sulphite, and protects the water from the deleterious action of the lead. This statement cannot possibly be correct, as potassium always ignites in water instead of dissolving, and by no combination or decomposition would it transform the lead into a sulphite. Perhaps it is sulphate of potassa or the sulphide of potassium which the *savan* employs.

"MASSA," said Sambo, "one of your oxen is dead; 'toder, too. 'Fraid to tell you of boff at once, for fear you could't bore it."

WOMEN should remember that men would often ring their tender fingers only to wring their tender hearts.

THE artificial register of a man's voice above its natural compass is like a sham fight—it is a false-set-to.

THE young fellow who makes engagements with the ladies only to break them off, is a beau of promise.

THE husband who devoured his wife with kisses, found afterward that she disagreed with him.

SPARE minutes are mighty laborers if kept to their work. They overthrow or build up, enrich or impoverish a man.

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S. K. RODGERS,
LIVERY STABLE AND UNDERTAKER,
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☞ The best Hearse and Carriages to be had in the city. oc17

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Odd Fellows Building, Fifth Street,
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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

WE invite attention, by request, to "A Card," signed by Messrs. HERSH, HOLTZMAN, and others, proposing to "start a first class family newspaper in our community." We think the *Daily Commercial* to be exactly what our friends desire; but if they believe the establishment of another paper is a public necessity, we heartily concur, and hope a good speed to the enterprise.

SEVENTY thousand bales of cotton (a hundred kilos each) have been raised in Italy the present year.

Two new and very handsome Catholic churches are to be erected in Albany, N. Y.—one in the vicinity of the Tivoli Hollow, and the other in Washington Avenue.

THE Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted an article compelling all children between six and fourteen years of age to attend school.

THE weather is very cold in St. Louis, Mo., the thermoneter, Saturday, ranging from 10 to 15 degrees below freezing point, and ice begins to appear on the river.

AN old lady named Wadsworth, eighty-eight years of age, was burned to death in Rochester recently, by her clothes taking fire from the damper of the stove.

A SCHENECTADY lady was recently relieved of a tape-worm, which measured eighteen feet nine inches. The monster was expelled by the use of a very simple remedy, namely—pumpkin seeds.

THE rapid growth of Philadelphia renders a new arrangement of the Wards necessary, and the next Legislature will most probably have the subject before them.

THE Viceroy of Egypt will soon have a capital of nearly $1,000,000 in steam ploughs on his own estate alone, and is about to form a model farm, on a larger scale, under the direction of an English agriculturist.

THE Empress Eugenie, in Seville, wore the Spanish costume of that part of the country—the long black veil, high comb, long gold pins with large knobs at the end in the hair, embroidered corsage, wide skirt and fan.

THE Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne has just decided that women shall no longer be permitted to sing masses in music in the cathedral of that city, but that the service shall in future be chanted by men.

THE conscience stricken New York defaulter who early last week sent $60 to the Treasury Department, has just remitted $50 more which he had fraudulently withheld from the Government. It may encourage other defaulters to learn that no efforts are likely to be made to discover their identity; therefore they can remit with safety.

A LETTER from Egypt says: "The cattle disease has broken out in Cairo, Ghizeh and in the Said. Up to this time the authorities admit that the loss amounts to 300,000 head. It is not probable that the loss in animals will finally be much under $60,000,000, and the Nile has already destroyed more than $5,000,000 worth of property.

AT the time of the Sunnyside disaster on the Mississippi, a mother and daughter were in the river together. Wm. S. McFarland, of Lafayette, Ind., was asked by the mother to save her child. He replied, "I will try to save one of you—which?" The mother answered, "Save my daughter." At the risk of his own life, McFarland plunged into the river and rescued the child.

HOW A SPEECH MAY BE CHANGED.—The *Dzienick*, the official Russian journal in Warsaw, publishes the speech of the Emperor Napoleon, but with numerous changes. That passage in particular in which it is said that the treaties are "trampled under foot by Russia at Warsaw," is changed into "are not respected by Russia, at Warsaw." The phrase of the treaties of 1815 having ceased to exist is also modified into the "treaties of 1815 have almost everywhere ceased to exist."

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. L. BROWN, recently from Richmond, says that on the 3d inst., so intense was the hunger among our prisoners at Libby Prison, two privates of the Wisconsin battery, with several members of the 2d Michigan, *killed a dog*, which entered the cell, and *made soup from the carcass*, which they gladly exchanged with their fellow prisoners for corn-bread. This fact is vouched for not only by Surgeon Brown, but by several other gentlemen. The fearful condition of our prisoners at Richmond, they say, we have no conception of.

THE Japanese Ambassadors, recently in Paris, have, since their return home, published an account of their visit. A translation has appeared in the *Patrie*, furnished by a Frenchman at Jeddo, from which we make the following extract: "Of the women, some are very handsome, for example the Empress. They are in general less so, however, than in America. The manner less polite. The greater number stared at and touched us, and passed remarks on us in our hearing; nor did they conceal that they thought us very ugly. We will not speak of the costume of the ladies. It is impossible to understand it. In the evenings it is not always decent."

Ohio River Improvement.

Our advertising columns contain a call for a meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, to hear the report of a committee, appointed some time since, on the best mode of improving the Ohio river. We are not advised which one of the then leading modes that have been proposed for this purpose is advocated by this committee. Perhaps another and still better plan may be devised. We hope a full attendance will be had, because it is exceedingly discouraging to a Committee to find that interest enough is not felt to turn out to hear their report. We are informed that the Committee have an elaborate report, and although we know nothing of its import, we urge our citizens to attend and hear what can be said.

Consolidation.

Some two weeks since a gentleman fully posted proposed to write some articles for our paper in favor of the consolidation of the city and suburbs into one great city. He has not attended to this, and since then one of our cotemporaries has commenced to agitate this question.

In 1854 a bill was read in place at Harrisburg to consolidate all the suburbs into one city. That bill contained most of the machinery required, though it ought to be carefully revised if there is a disposition to again agitate this subject.

This unfortunate question of the railroad taxation has been the stumbling block in the way of any consolidation of the suburbs with the city. The boroughs and Allegheny city are quite satisfied with their share of the county railroad debt, and have no ambition of shouldering part of the Pittsburgh railroad debt. But some arrangement might, perhaps, be made by which each municipality should pay its own railroad debt.

The question of boundaries would be another embarrassing one. The organized boroughs around the two cities are—south of the river, East Birmingham, Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville; north of the river, Manchester, Duquesne, and Sharpsburg, and between the rivers, Lawrenceville. This would give, on that basis, the following Wards:

Pittsburgh	9
Allegheny	4
Organized boroughs	10
Total	23

But you could scarcely arrange the adjacent districts without having two or three additional Wards north and south of the rivers, and perhaps four or five between the rivers. In other words, there would have to be included in the consolidated city from thirty to thirty-five Wards, including a circuit of probably five miles from the Court House.

This would involve so many interests and effect in a great variety of ways so many people, that great care would have to be taken in drawing up a bill on this subject.

If matured and well guarded arrangements could be made, there would be many advantages under one consolidated city. The trouble of reconciling all the diversities of interests on this subject will probably take two or three years before it could be effected. We do not desire our journal to be committed either to the advocacy of or hostility to the proposed consolidation. It is a local question, on which both sides should be heard.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, one of the vilest copperhead journals in Pennsylvania, concludes a wishy-washy editorial on the great victory at Chattanooga as follows:

"It is time that we should awake to a sense of our position—to a realization of our danger and our duty. If we wish the Union as it was maintained under the Constitution as it is, by fraternal feeling and not by military force, then the olive branch must accompany the sword, and to-morrow the President should issue a proclamation of peace on the basis of Union and equality of the white race as contemplated by the Constitution. Otherwise the Republic is dead—Ichabod is written upon us—our glory has departed and despotism is our lot."

All of which simply means that the Republic is dead unless new guarantees are given for preserving negro slavery. This *Patriot* (?) would have our brave soldiers throw down their arms in the moment of victory, and give the rebel Confederacy breathing time for another struggle. The Union he desires would rivet again the chains upon the limbs of three millions of human beings—chains which the glorious Proclamation of Freedom burst asunder—and consign to a cruel death the forty thousand freedmen who, sworn soldiers in our cause, and wearing our uniform, have carried our flag over the blood-stained ramparts of Wagner and Port Hudson. Our National faith is pledged to do justice to these people. The President tells us, "*The promise of Freedom has been made, and it must be kept.*" Yet this copperhead journal gravely calls upon the President to recall his Emancipation Proclamation—to belie his own words and his whole life, and to give up to traitors everything which our armies have conquered since the beginning of the war.

The Southern newspapers tell us that the rebels will not even listen to terms of peace until our armies are withdrawn from Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland, and all States and Territories South of those States, then they will be reasonably willing to listen to terms of peace and take anything else our pusillanimity will give them. *But reconstruction of the Union is never to be thought of, much less mentioned or desired.* Would the *Patriot and Union* grant their demands? Will it deliver over to the tender mercies of the slave-power the noble Union men and women in the districts above named? No! The time for peace is not yet come, but is rapidly approaching. The only way to gain honorable peace is by victories in the field. Break the military power of the Confederacy, and the Union men in the South will restore the regenerated States to the regenerated Union, and join the loyal thousands of the free North in execrating the traitors and copperheads who are now endeavoring to divide and destroy our country.

A PARTY of five refugees from the South arrived at Baltimore on Sunday, and gave themselves up to the Provost Marshal. They had escaped from Richmond, and worked their way with great difficulty to the Potomac. They had in their trunks gold and bullion to the amount of $50,000, and as much more in watches and jewelry, the whole making a tempting display when spread out in the Provost Marshal's office. Four of them signed the parole of honor usual for foreign subjects, and the other took the oath of allegiance, when they were all permitted to depart rejoicing, with their precious metals.

THE Baltimore *American* states that it has opened fresh correspondence with Commissioner Ould, which may lead to the adoption of a plan for the relief of the Union prisoners at Richmond until an exchange can be effected. It seems there is really not enough food in the city for the people or the prisoners, and Mr. Fulton, the editor, has offered to proceed there in a private capacity to establish a system by which relief from the North can reach our suffering soldiers. The project has been sanctioned by Secretary Stanton, and Mr. Fulton will proceed to Fortress Monroe at once, to endeavor to effect his laudable purpose.

EX-GOV. THOS. G. PRATT and Col. Nicholson, of Annapolis, were sent South lately via Fortress Monroe, by order of General Schenck.

IN raising the last 300,000 soldiers $150,000,000 will be paid in bounties.

Tax on Lineal Inheritances.

The last Board of Revenue Commissioners, in their final report to the Legislature, embodied an ingenious argument of Col. CUMMINGS, the Philadelphia member of that Board, in favor of taxing lineal as well as collateral inheritances.

Our State for many years has imposed a tax of five per cent. upon collateral inheritances—that is, upon all property going to others than the wife and direct representatives of the decedent. This proposal is to tax all property inherited by the wife and children, as well as collateral heirs. The theory, if fully carried out, would be to leave us all untaxed during our lifetime, and imposing the taxation necessary to support the Government upon the estates of the dead.

The argument in favor of this system is, that real estate as now taxed is only valued at one-fifth, one-third or one-half its value, and that nine-tenths of personal property is not returned to the assessor, and of course pays no taxes. It is said that the ratio of mortality has been so carefully ascertained by the investigations for sanitary and business purposes, that the rate of taxation on inheritances could be about as definitely fixed as upon our assessors' returns. The entire business of insurance upon lives is based upon these calculations.

We do not apprehend that matter-of-fact Legislators will be so forcibly struck with this ingenious theory that they will attempt to reduce it to practice. Still the question of the revision of our tax laws will probably be before the next Legislature, and some ventilation of such speculations may not be amiss. We are not aware, that any government has carried out in practice the attempt to exempt the property of the living, and impose the whole burthen of State, County and local taxation upon the estates of decedents. Everything, however, must have a beginning.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Opening of Winter—Military Affairs at Home and Abroad—Political and Financial—St. Andrew's Day—Johnson Against McPherson.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

The first day of winter opens like winter in earnest, and judging from the extreme severity of the weather, there must be a snow storm directly after the first installment of seasonable weather is guaranteed to us once more. The mercury took a run down to 23° last night, and to-night the prospect is favorable for its subsidence still further. It will be particularly hard for the wounded in the late battles between Meade and Lee, as the larger proportion of them must necessarily be left upon the field for a day and night, at the best, before proper attention can be afforded them, being so far away from the base of supplies.

If we do not go ahead in military matters quite as fast as some of our sister States that have offered more liberal bounties, the general government is attending to the matter of providing us with commanding officers in this Department. Brig. Gen. Gibbon—who is from the regular service, and appointed brigadier general of volunteers on the 2d of May, 1862, is an old, experienced officer, having served since 1847—comes here to take command of our conscript rendezvous. At this time his duties will not be very arduous, but it is safe to say that unless our Councils wake up, or the private citizens, he will have more on his hands after the middle of January than can be well taken care of.

Lewis R. Broomall, the former Chief Coiner at the Mint, has entered upon his duties as Recorder of Deeds. The employees in the coining department have passed a series of resolutions complimenting Mr. Broomall for his general ability and excellence. These have been finely engraved, and are to be presented to him on a proper occasion in conjunction with suitable ceremonies. It is very pleasant for one to look back upon a career which has proven so satisfactory as that of Mr. Broomall.

The sale of 5-20s continues in a manner almost unaccountable. Jay Cooke & Co. report their sales yesterday at $718,000. Of this amount more than half is announced as having been taken in the West. What would we do without the West?—as a writer says—"the great and glorious West." The bones of her sons whiten the banks of the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland—the hills and valleys of every State in the accursed domain of Jeff the First—and Last.

St. Andrew's Day was duly observed yesterday by the few select ones who are annually at the appointed place—the Wetherell. Due honor was rendered at the festive board, and toasts to "the day and a' who honor it" formally drank. The Scot's Thistle Society do not make the same parade as do similar associations in New York, but it is safe to say at none is there more harmony and sociability.

I judge that the feeling in favor of Ex-Governor Johnson for Clerk of the House is gaining ground so rapidly that another week will quite settle the matter in his favor. Two or three of McPherson's friends are holding a sort of anti-mortem discussion of his merits for the position, but I understand that he stands no more chance for it than I of catching trout in an aviary.

A prominent citizen of Gettysburg, informed me to-day, that M'Pherson is almost frantic about it, through fear of losing this, the last and only hold by which he may reasonably expect to retain a semblance of political remembrance. There appears to be something about the very air of Washington at this season of the year that tempt many kindly disposed people to wander from their domestic spheres when the use of a little common sense would guide them to more retired localities, where the ballot box sooner or later is sure to place them on their proper level. Edward is no doubt an honest well meaning man.

EUGENIE, Empress of France and Princess of fashion, has a heart clear down beneath the superficialities of her rank and garniture. A body of eleven hundred troops were sent to Mexico in a steamer so small that the men were literally packed on board. The vessel put into Cadiz during a storm, and Her Majesty went aboard. She was horrified at what she saw, and telegraphed to the Emperor, "Sire, you treat your soldiers worse than negroes," at the same time asking for another vessel to take one half of the men. Her request was complied with, and the soldiers relieved. Eugenie then gave the officers 3,000 francs, with orders that it should be expended in giving the soldiers one good dinner before they sailed.

THERE is a well authenticated story in private circles, that a few months ago, when the rebel rams were about ready to leave Liverpool, and our affairs with England were most fearful and threatening, President Lincoln wrote a personal, private letter to Queen Victoria on the subject; and from its reception by her dates the new and more just policy of the English Government toward us.

HON. F. O. J. SMITH, of Portland, is constructing at Westbrook, Me., an edifice designed as an asylum for aged indigent mothers. The building, which will be completed early next summer, is of stone.

THE Elmwood Hotel, at Waterville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss $12,000, partially insured.

THE PRECIPICE.—If women led men to the verge of a precipice, and the men then throw themselves over, the men do a very wrong thing—but only, perhaps, what the women have cause to expect.

A WONDERFUL story-teller, addicted to humming an air, beginning "Strike the Lyre," was much surprised when one of his acquaintances, taking him at his word, knocked him down.

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY WRITES: "At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, etc." "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" should be in every soldier's knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough. W

WINDOW GLASS.—4000 boxes assorted sizes Crystal Window Glass, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKERSON [oct6

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

[BY THE INLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.]

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1863.

Official Dispatch from General Thomas.

Gen. Thomas' latest dispatch is as follows:

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Palmer reports that Jonhson's division, 14th corps, surprised A. P. Stewart's division last night, and took four guns, two caissons and many prisoners. Gen. Hooker reports his arrival at Ringgold at 9 a. m. to-day. He found the road strewed with caissons, limbers and ambulances. He commenced skirmishing with the enemy at 11 o'clock a. m. in the railroad pass or gap near Ringgold. About one-half of General Osterhaus' division and one-third of General Geary's division engaged and forced the enemy to abandon the position he had taken in the passes. Both divisions suffered severely, the enemy making an obstinate resistance. On the morning of the 24th I sent Col. Long, commanding the second brigade of the second cavalry division, across the South Chicamauga to make raids on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroads. He returned this evening, bringing two hundred and fifty prisoners, and reports that he has destroyed the railroad from Lynor's station to the Hiawassic, and ten miles southwest of Cleveland. He also destroyed eighty wagons and large quantities of commissary stores and other supplies at Cleveland. The prisoners we have taken since the 23d will not sum up more than five thousand.

[Signed.] GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

Dispatch from Gen. Banks.

The following is from Gen. Banks, dated Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 9th, via Port Hudson and Vicksburg, Nov. 16th, and Memphis, Nov. 22, and Cairo, Nov. 25: *To His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States:*—I am occupying Brazos Island, Fort Isabel and Brownsville. My most sanguine expectations are more than realized. Three revolutions have occurred in Matamoras, effecting the government of Tamaulipas. The first was adverse to the interest of Mexico and the United States. Everything is now as favorable as could be desired.

N. P. BANKS, Maj.-Gen. Com'dg.

Official Despatches from Gen. Stone.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 20th—via New York, Nov. 28th, 1863.—*Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:* I have just received intelligence that Corpus Christi, Texas, is in possession of our forces.

(Signed) C. P. STONE,
Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 20th—via New York, Nov. 28th, 1863.—*Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:* Drensear, Texas, was taken by our forces on the 17th inst. One hundred prisoners and three guns were captured. C. P. STONE,
Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

A.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

No Battle Yet.

Important intelligence has just reached here from the front, to-night, to the effect that no battle has yet been fought. The rebels positively declining it, and retreating, intrenching and delaying just enough for us to consume our rations, and compelling us therefore to fall back to the Rappahannock for supplies. This, I understand, our army is now doing safely and in good order.

Rumor of Meade's Supersedure.

Rumors prevail of Meade's supersedure, and the appointment of Hooker or Sedgwick. These rumors have at least some foundation.

A New Campaign.

It is believed a new campaign will yet open this fall.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Highly satisfactory advices have been received from Gen. Meade by the Government. No battle had been fought by him up to two p. m. yesterday. The rebels were taking up a strong position and were constantly entrenching themselves. Perhaps they will be only too glad to evacuate their works in a few days, even without a battle.

Position of the Two Armies.

The relative positions of the two armies is about the same as telegraphed to you last night. The enemy's lines in front of their works are very weak, and they fall back when we press them. Lee's weakness is thus fully confessed.

Longstreet Abandoned the Siege of Knoxville.

Official advices have been received from Tennessee, that Longstreet has abandoned the siege of Knoxville, and taken up a line of retreat indicated in my dispatch of Monday, to Briston, on the border line, when he escapes by railroad into Virginia. This step has been feared in official quarters for some time, in fact, ever since the defeat of Bragg. It is considered quite certain that his forces cannot get to Richmond in time to render any assistance to Lee before affairs culminate here on our front.

Storming of the Ridge at Chattanooga.

The storming of the Ridge in the great battle before Chattanooga, on the 26th, is thus described by an officer in his report to the War Department: The storming of the Ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. The man who climbs an ascent by any roads that wind along its front cannot believe that eighteen thousand men were moved upon its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as visible interposition of God; neither General Grant nor Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle pits along the base of the ridge and cut off their occupants; but when this was accomplished, an unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them bodily up the impracticable steeps, over bristling rifle pits on the crest and thirty caanon enfilading every gulley.

The Order to Storm.

The order to storm appears to have been given simultaneously by Gens. Wood and Sheridan, because the men were not to be held back, hopeless as the attempt appeared to military prudence; besides, the Generals caught the inspiration of the men, and were ready to undertake impossibilities.

The President's Message.

The forthcoming message of the President was placed in type to-day, excepting the military portions on the re-union question. I have high authority for asserting that it is treated quite briefly, but in an eminently conservative view. It is destined to be acceptable to all but the most radical of any party. The President, on this issue, says that he does not think the time has just yet arrived for its clear discussion.

The message will not be as long as the preceding one, making about six columns of the *Commercial*.

Crawford's Statue of Freedom.

Crawford's Statue of Freedom was elevated to the tholus on the Capitol dome at noon to-day, in the presence of a large audience, who cheered lustily as the crowning piece was put on. A battery in the Capitol Park saluted it as the flag was run over it, three hundred feet from the pavement. In the afternoon all the forts about the city fired a national salute.

British Vessels Arrived.

Three vessels of the Russian fleet arrived at the Navy Yard to-night. Their officers will be duly received to-morrow.

Restored.

First Lieutenant Jas. S. Williams, 63d Pennsylvania, is restored to service. A.

MARRIED:

BRADLEY—BARTLETT—At Manchester, by the Rev. Mr. Lamon, Mr. JAMES BRADLEY, of Allegheny, to Miss CLARA BARTLETT, of Berlin Center, Ohio.

WATTLES—ROWLEY—On Tuesday evening, December 1st, 1863, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James Robison, Pastor Second M. P. Church, Mr. W. WARREN WATTLES and Miss MATTIE, W., youngest daughter of Captain G. W. Rowley, all of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

FOSTER—On Tuesday evening, December 1st, at 6½ o'clock, Mr. CALEB FOSTER, in the 75th year of his age.

ARNOLD—At Chicago on Monday Nov. 30th, at three P. M., the Rev. J. C. ARNOLD.

The funeral will take place at half past two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert Jamison, 56 Anderson street, Allegheny. The friends are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as **"General Subscription Agent,"** will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. **Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury,** mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; those duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trustmonies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay. **JAY COOKE.**

Subscription Agent, 114 SOUTH THIRD street, Philadelphia. dc 3

A CARD.

The project of starting a first class Newspaper in our community has occupied the attention of a number of our business men for some time past.

It has been brought before the public in various ways from time to time, and finally some forty thousand dollars were subscribed for the purpose—when, about two weeks ago, a meeting of the subscribers was called to consider the matter.

This meeting adjourned until Friday evening, 27th ult., when it convened at the Board of Trade Rooms. On this occasion it was announced that the form and manner of the subscription was discovered to be not in accordance with the act under which it was proposed to organize. In order to escape from this dilemma, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn *sine die*, and the persons undersigned were requested to revise the preamble and obtain subscriptions anew. This was immediately begun, and the subscription book will be presented to the business community by some one of this Committee.

We are advised that other parties are soliciting subscriptions with the express understanding that it is to purchase the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. We think it proper to state the undersigned are not instructed to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of buying out any particular paper. The sole object is to establish a journal of the first order, in whatever way deemed most practicable.

WM. M. HERSH,
R. H. PALMER,
ISAAC JONES,
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
THOMAS M. MARSHALL.

ELECTION NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, will be held on MONDAY the 21st day of December, 1863, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. By order of the undersigned,

GEORGE W. CASS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Commissioners Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. dec3:2w

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal allowance made on consignments. *No connection with any other house.* dec3:6m

DECKER'S PIANOS.—The musical masters of the East speaking out in favor of
Decker's Pianos.
After having examined the Piano Fortes of Messrs. DECKER BROTHERS very carefully, we have come to the conclusion, and cheerfully testify, that they are in every respect superior instruments. Their tone is pure, rich, brilliant, very distinct, and of an entirely musical character. Their workmanship is of the very best, plainly demonstrating that none but the very best materials are used, and their touch, evenness and equality of tone throughout the whole compass of the key board, unsurpassed by any other Piano Forte we have yet seen,

S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas, William Mason, Chas. Fradell, Theo. Hagan, Editor of the *Musical Review and World;* Carl Anshutz, Director of the German Opera; John Zundel, Editor *Journal of Public Worship;* F. L. Ritter, Carl Wolfsohn, Philadelphia.

A choice lot of these superior instruments just arriving.

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh,
dec3 No. 51 Fifth street.

VIERHELLER'S
OYSTER DEPOT.
Select Family Oysters received daily, wholesale and retail.
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,
Under Miner's Bookstore.
oct30 H. VIERHELLER.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Fourth night of the engagement of the celebrated equestrian artiste,
R. E. J. MILES,
and his educated Horses HIAWATHA WATAMAH and GOLIAH.
THIS EVENING will be presented the great national drama, entitled
PUTNAM; or, THE IRON SON OF '76.
Gen. Putnam.....R. E. J. Miles.
Gen. Washington.....Mr. Chippendale.
Talbot.....J. Garrison.
Kate Putnam.....Annie Eberlie
Sapling.....J. O. Sefton.
Black Vulture.....Hiawatha.
To conclude with GHOST WALKING.
Dicory.....Mr. Sefton.
Lavinia.....Annie Hyatt.

SIGEL CONCERT HALL,
No. 47 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.
Theatrical performances every EVENING, with Declamations, Solos, Duetts, and Terzetts out of the latest Farces and Operas, by
Mad. MUELLER,
Mr. MERBITZ, and
Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT.
Admission FREE. In rehearsal JOHN and HANNE. WM. RUECKEISEN,
oc30:tf Proprietor.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.—A meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at the Board Rooms on Thursday, at half-past 2 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Improvement of the Ohio. Citizens interested are desired to be present. ISAAC JONES,
dc2t President Board of Trade.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—A fine body of
COAL LAND,
Situate in Allegheny, and adjoining county, fronting about half a mile on the Monongahela river, well situate in every respect for working to great advantage. Inquire of
C. W. ROBB.
de2 Office, No. 91 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS.
A very large assortment of all the new styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's CLOAKS, in Plush, Beaver, Tricot, Chanchilla, Whitney, Velvet and Frosted Beavers.
SHAWLS of every size and in great variety.
DRESS GOODS of the most fashionable fabrics, in Silks, Merinoes, DeLaines, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Repps, Valories, Gala Plaids.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
LINENS of every kind, Sheetings, Linen and Cotton of all widths, Balmorals, Corsets, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints, Cloths and Cassimeres, at
ALEX. BATES',
21 Fifth street.
☞ Country merchants supplied. (no 4

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS & SHAWLS,
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'s,
59 Market street.
de2

CLOSING OUT OF ENTIRE
STOCK AT COST.
L. HIRSHFELD,
No. 83 Wood street,
Will sell his entire stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Complete in every branch.
OVERCOATINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
By the yard or
MADE TO ORDER
In our usual unsurpassed style, at COST PRICE, being a reduction of at least
25 PER CENT.
from our old rates.
I make this a good inducement to those who wish to buy bargains, being desirous to close out my entire stock by the first of January, on account of retiring from the business.
THE STORE TO LET,
Possession given the first of February.
L. HIRSHFELD,
dec2:tf No. 83 Wood street.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Eastern made
CLOAKS,
the best styles in the city.
Black and Col'd Cloaks.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
A full assortment of
WINTER GOODS,
just received at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
North-East Corner 4th and Market sts.
dec1

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and ... other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.—In accordance with a Circular from the War Department, of the Provost Marshal General's office, Washington, D. C., a bounty and premium of three hundred and two dollars is offered to each recruit. And for those who have been in the U. S. service not less than nine months $402 $75 of which will be paid on being mustered into the service.
Those who wish to benefit by this chance, it do well by calling at No. 70 FIFTH street, third story. L. B. RICHARD,
1st Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer.
no7:lm-e-o-d

TO STUDENTS AND LOVERS OF CHURCH MUSIC. The well-known composer, Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director of Music of Henry Ward Beecher's church, New York, will visit this city during the next month to give a short course of instruction in Harmony, the Organ or Melodeon, and Chorus singing connected with public performances on the Organ, and Sacred Concerts. Circulars, stating terms, etc., may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. Kieber &

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Stockholders' Meeting.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Commercial Printing Company," will be held at the office, Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth street, this morning, at ten o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Caned.—Capt. W. B. Coulter, Provost Marshal of the Twentieth District, was last week presented with a silver-mounted ebony cane by his assistants and clerks.

Fire.—A fire broke out Tuesday night in the second story of Phillips' glass house in the Eighth Ward. The alarm was promptly given, and it was extinguished with but little damage.

Liberal Contribution.—William Mathews, Esq., of Philadelphia, has subscribed $5,000 to aid in completing the endowment of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

New Cars.—We understand that the Citizen's Passenger Railway Company have ordered a number of new passenger cars, which will be placed on the line at an early day. This will be a great accommodation to the patrons of the road.

Explosion of a Locomotive.—One day last week engine No. 174, Pennsylvania Railroad, exploded its boiler about one quarter of a mile below Mifflin, throwing the fireman some fifty feet from the train; he and the engineer were seriously, but not fatally, injured. The shock was felt in Mifflin.

The Sheriff's Office.—The following is a complete list of the appointments by the Sheriff elect, John H. Stewart, Esq.: Messrs. Samuel B. Cluley, Robert McCutcheon, George E. Slocum and Wm. Stubbs, Under Sheriffs, and Wm. J. White, Jailor. The Sheriff and his deputies take office on Monday next.

Another Dangerous Alteration.—Kennedy, of the *Bank Review*, sends us the following description of a new altered $10 bill on the Marine Bank of Toledo, Ohio. It is altered from the genuine 1's of that bank. The vignette represents ships at sea, and on the lower left end men are engaged shipping tea, &c. It will be noticed that there is a large red medallion figure "1" on the centre of the bill.

The Beaver Quota.—The quota of troops desired from Beaver county under the President's last call, will be three hundred and thirty-one. A war meeting will be held at Beaver Court House, on Saturday next, for the purpose of considering a proposition requesting the County Commissioners to negotiate a loan sufficient to enable them to offer such inducements to volunteers as to avoid a draft.

Look to Your Hydrants.—The cold weather now upon us should induce all who have hydrants to see that they are properly secured and protected with straw or an old carpet or blanket. For those hydrants which are in a very exposed situation a better plan would probably be to procure a nail keg, knock out the bottom, place it around the hydrant and fill the keg with coal dust. This will resist the coldest weather. A little attention to this matter now may prevent much future trouble and expense.

Benefit of the Subsistence Committee.—We understand that the Choir connected with Christ's M. E. Church will give a public concert in this city in a few weeks. They will be assisted by a number of our vocal amateurs. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Subsistence Committee. The music selected for the programme is sacred anthems, quartettes, duetts, &c. From the well known musical abilities of the performers, and the worthy organization it is to benefit, we predict for them a welcome that will compensate them for their labor.

A Pitiful Spectacle.—A lady was last evening taken from the Lawrenceville cars, at the Pittsburgh end of the line, in a state of helpless intoxication. She had taken a glass of wine before leaving Lawrenceville, and not being accustomed to the taste of liquor, together with the motion of the cars, it flew to her head, and rendered her completely helpless. She was taken to Alderman Donaldson's office, where she shortly came to herself. Her mortification was extreme, and her feelings were those of intense agony and shame. She will scarcely allow herself to take wine again under any circumssances.

Death of Ex-Alderman Rogers.—A private letter from the army of the Potomac, received yesterday, announces the death of Hamilton J. Rogers, Esq., late Alderman of the Sixth Ward. Mr. Rogers was connected with the Quartermaster's Department, having enlisted in the 102d regiment before his term as Alderman had expired. He had obtained his discharge from the army, but while in Washington attending to some business with the Government, he was arrested as a deserter and sent back to his regiment. A few days afterwards he was taken sick, and after a brief illness died in the Third Division Hospital, Alexandria.

Presbyterian Items.—Rev. Philip H. Mowry has received a call from the Mahoning Church, Danville, Pa., of which the late Dr. Yeomans was pastor. Mr. F. A. Wotring, late of Washington Presbytery, was ordained and installed at Portage City, Wisconsin, by the Presbytery of Winnebago, October 27th. The pastoral relation existing between Rev. Wm. Prideaux and the church of Shellsburg, has been dissolved by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and Mr. J. H. Donaldson has been engaged to supply the church for six months. Rev. Hallock Armstrong has been installed in the church of Monroetown, Pa. Rev. J. W. Wightman has been installed, by the Presbytery of Carlisle, at Waynesboro, Pa.

Pennsylvanians Admitted into Hospital.—The following named Pennsylvanians, non-commissioned officers and privates, were admitted into the St. John's Hospital, Annapolis, as patients from on board the last arrival of the flag of truce steamer New York from Richmond, via City Point: Sergeants John Huling, Co. H, 18th Pa. Cavalry; William Nelson, 79th; George H. Crager, —, 160th; and Privates Joseph Bigelow, E, 14th Cavalry; Isaac C. Davis, 15th Cavalry; Robert L. Keener, 14th; Charles P. Bowser, L, 15th; Edward Musselman, I, 18th; George W. Nagle, F, 15th; Henry Lohr, K, 18th; Milton McGown, A, 76th, Lewis Oat, F, 83d; Philip McDonnell, A, 143d; Isaac McGee, F, 145th; Henry Jackson, I, 18th Cavalry, and Patrick Ralnh, H, 15th Cavalry.

Clerk of the House.

The special telegraph correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in referring on Tuesday, to the organization of the next House of Representatives, states that Ex-Governor Johnston's name will probably be put forward by the Pennsylvadia delegation for the responsible post of Clerk. The Philadelphia *News*, in an editorial on the same subject, says:—"That a position like Clerk is due to our great and loyal-hearted State cannot certainly be doubted by any one, and among all those who have been named for the place there is none better fitted for the performance of its arduous and responsible duties, than Ex-Gov. Johnston. The Union cause is largely indebted to this gentleman for his gallant services in the last campaign, and we trust that, after due consideration by the members from our State, he may receive their united support.

Fatal Accident to a Pittsburgher.

Intelligence reached this city on Tuesday, of the accidental killing of First Lieutenant Edward E. Brennand, brother of Mrs. M. Erwin, residing in Pitt township, while out gunning. The particulars of the accident were communicated by Lieut. Chambers, to his parents in this city, and are as follows: Lieut. Brennand had command of the United States gunboat Prairie Bird, of the Mississippi fleet, and Lieut. Chambers was second in command under him. A few days ago he started out, in company with the First Engineer and two black boys to hunt ducks. On searching the shore, where they intended shooting, they separated, each man taking a boy with him. After they had been separated some time, the engineer heard the black boy who was with Capt. Brennand hallooing for help, and he immediately hastened to the spot and found his friend a corpse.

It appears that the Captain had loaded his gun with shot, but on snapping, it missed fire. He then picked powder into the nipple with a pin, but it missed fire a second time. The Captain then rested the butt of the musket on the ground, and while blowing into the barrel the load was discharged into his mouth, killing him instantly. The deceased was a most estimable gentleman, and gallant officer, and had been in the service of the country from the commencement of the rebellion. His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

Robbery in Oakland—Arrest of Two of the Perpetrators.

Some ten days ago the residence of Mr. E. C. Fralich, in Oakland, Peebles township, was entered by some person or persons, and a pair of blankets stolen therefrom. As the value of the goods taken was not very great, Mr. Fralich did not think it worth while to give the affair into the hands of the police. On Monday evening last, about dark, two or three men approached the house of Mr. Fralich, one of whom stood guard at the door, while the other, with a pistol pointed at her head, compelled the housemaid to precede him up stairs, and show him where the valuables were kept. This fellow wore a mask, and on arriving at a dressing bureau, he commenced ransacking it. While doing so, he raised the mask from his face, when, by means of a looking-glass on the bureau, the girl was enabled to closely scan his features. The fellow carried off a breast-pin, revolver, rifle, shawl-pin, balmoral skirt, etc., valued altogether at about sixty dollars. A diamond ring, valued at $180, the property of Mrs. Fralich, had also been carried off, but subsequently was found in the bureau, where it had been placed after the arrest of one of the parties.

From certain suspicious circumstances within the knowledge of D. H. Fralich, who resides some two hundred yards from his son, it was thought that John Turbin, gardener for Mr. Fralich, Esq., knew something of the robberies. Information was made before Mayor Sawyer against Turbin, charging him with the larceny. Officers Hague and Moon proceeded to Oakland on Wednesday morning, for the purpose of making the arrest, but first concluded to make a search of the house of one Brandon, in the neighborhood, which Turbin was in the habit of visiting. As the officers approached the house, in company with young Mr. Fralich, they observed two men stealing away from it, one of them carrying a hand-trunk. They immediately took after them, when they commenced to run. The officers gaining on them, the one carrying the trunk threw it over into a hay-mow as he passed. Officer Hague succeeded in coming up with this man, who had a revolver in his hand, but managed to knock him down and secure him before he could use the weapon.

Officer Moon took after the other fellow, who drew his revolver several times on the officer as he approached him. Moon fired two or three shots at him to stop him, but the fellow managed to escape. The officers then proceeded to the house of Mr. D. H. Fralich, and arrested John Turbin. In the meanwhile, Mr. Fralich, jr., had secured the hand trunk, and in it he found the blankets stolen some ten days ago, the jewelry, and all other articles, except the revolver and rifle, which were subsequently found where they had been concealed by the thieves. The first man arrested gave his name to Officer Hague as John Rann, and stated that he was a deserter from the rebel army, being a native of Virginia. He also said he knew John Turbin in Maryland, and that he likewise was a deserter from the rebel army. The third party has not been arrested, but it is strongly suspected he is the leader of the gang. Rann and Turbin were committed for trial at the next term of Court.

The promptness with which Officers Hague and Moon executed their business deserves creditable mention. Both of the men who left Brandon's were armed with revolvers, and but for the courage displayed by the officers they would have both escaped. Had these thieves not been discovered and captured so promptly the property and perhaps the lives of the residents of Oakland would have been in danger.

A Case of Insanity.—For some time past the Directors of the St. Clair street bridge have had in their employ a man by the name of Peter Call, who was employed as bridge sweeper and man of all work. Some time last spring Call exhibited signs of insanity, and eventually became so violent as to render his committal to jail an act of necessity. From thence he was transferred to the hospital at Dixmont, and in due course of time, it having been announced that his recovery was complete, he was released, and he returned to his old situation, which he has since held, performing the duties of his office in a faithful manner. For several days past he has been observed to act rather wildly, and yesterday noon he went into the collector's office at this end of the bridge, and ordered Mr. Walkinshaw, the collector on duty, to leave, as he would hereafter attend to his duties. Mr. W. paying no attention to him, he repeated his order three or four times. He then picked up some books, and was in the act of walking off with them, when Mr. Walkinshaw interfered, and the insane man immediately knocked him down. Mr. Duncan, the Superintendant, immediately went over from his office to see what was the matter, when Call informed him that he had authority from "his masters" to discharge him. Mr. Duncan, finding that persuasion was of no avail, sent to Alderman Donaldson's office for a policeman, who took Call into custody, but afterwards delivered him over to his brother, who took him home. He will, no doubt, have to be sent to Dixmont again.

Police Intelligence.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—*Outrageous Assault upon a Car Driver.*—Gotlieb Lepple, a car driver on one of the Manchester cars yesterday, appeared before Alderman Donaldson, and made oath to the following facts: Two men got into the car on the down trip, one of whose names was Samuel M'Cune, who tendered payment for the two by offering a fifty cent postal note. Lepple refused to take the note, averring that it was a counterfeit. M'Cune then gave him a one dollar greenback, from which he took the fare. M'Cune then entered the car and took his seat. Soon after Lepple noticed that M'Cune was showing the fifty cent note to the passengers, and in a few minutes he came out on the platform and said he had given him five dollars instead of one. Lepple denied this, and showed him the one dollar note, at which he appeared satisfied and again went in the car. Just before reaching Manchester, however, M'Cune again appeared on the platform and commenced abusing Lepple for not taking the fifty cent note. Lepple told him to go away, as he did not want to have any fuss with him, but McCune, bent on mischief, seized Lepple by the coat collar, and bending him over the dash board, beat him in the face in a terrible manner. Lepple still contined to hold the horses with one hand, but they became frightened and unmanageable, and ran away, doing no damage however to either car or occupants. A warrant was issued for the arrest of McCune, and he will probably have a hearing this morning.

BEFORE MAYOR SAWYER.—William F. and A. S. Thompson, charged with breaking a buggy belonging to E. C. Stewart, livery stable keeper, were yesterday held to bail to answer a charge of misdemeanor.

BEFORE SQUIRE AMMON.—Justice Ammon, of Birmingham, yesterday committed Jacob Miller for trial on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Christina Wehner. John Spieler, for threatening to take the life of his wife Johanna, was committed by the same magistrate.

Hotel Robbery.—Several boarders at the Allegheny Hotel, Federal street, kept by Mr. Bepler, were robbed on Tuesday night, by some experienced "cracksman." John Caldwell, of Beaver county, lost $27; Thomas Bevington, railroad conductor, was relieved of $3 50 in silver, which he was treasuring up as a remembrance of the good time past and gone; A. Dunn lost a silver watch and small sum of money; Mr. Alfreds lost $5, and N. L. Ball had stolen a pocket book, containing some private papers, checks, railroad ticket, and a small sum of money. Mayor Alexander's police, on hearing of the robbery, arrested two men on suspicion, but they were subsequently discharged. The thief is supposed to have left the city on one of the early morning trains.

Settled at Last.—The following letter, received from Governor Curtin in answer to the petition sent him from Lancaster, asking him to use his influence with the General Government to have new organizations accepted under the last call for troops, authoritatively settles the question as to the draft in this State next January:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 28, 1863.

Sir: His Excellency the Governor is this day in receipt of a communication from the War Department in answer to his endorsement upon the petition of citizens of Lancaster county for leave to raise a new regiment, stating that the "efforts of the Government are now directed to raising recruits to fill up the old regiments, and no authority can be granted to raise new organizations."

Your obedient servant,
M. S. QUAY, Military Secretary.

Bayard Taylor. the celebrated writer, traveler and lecturer, will deliver the opening lecture of the season under the auspices of the Allegheny Literary Society, at Central Hall, Meadville, on Wednesday evening, December 2d. His subject is "Russia and the Russians."

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Monday:—T. S. Bisht, N. P. Sawyer, R. A. Colville, Jas. Caldwell.

Court-Martial Dissolved.—The Court-Martial, over which Col. Morris has been presiding for some weeks in this city, was yesterday dissolved by orders from headquarters, there being no further business to come before the court.

Recalled.—Capt. J. M. Brinker, of Co. C., Seventy-eighth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been relieved from duty at this post. Capt. Brinker has been on duty here for several months, engaged in recruiting for his regiment, and with signal success. He has also been Acting Assistant Provost Marshal of the Department of the Monongahela for some months. Capt. Brinker is a gentleman and soldier, and is parted with by the attaches of the office with regret.

Baptized.—Rev. George Balcom, the "Evangelist," baptized last Sabbath at Freeport, Armstrong county, fifteen persons, who have been added to the Baptist congregation at that place. The reverend gentleman expects to immerse from ten to fifteen more persons to-day, (Thursday.) Rev. Balcom will preach his farewell sermon in Freeport to-night, and will then return to his home through this city. His labors in the Allegheny valley have been eminently successful.

Obituary.—Ralph Gray, formerly a well-known citizen of Pittsburgh, died in Covington, Kentucky, on Monday morning last. Mr. Gray, in company with Mr. Hemingray, established the first glass works west of Wheeling, in Cincinnati, some sixteen years ago. He was a warm friend, an industrious mechanic and a faithful citizen, and his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Gray was in this city a few weeks since, for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of the remains of his mother and sister to Covington for re-interment.

Malicious Mischief.—Owen Clarke is the driver of one of the cars running between Wood's run and Manchester. The stable where the car drivers change horses stands on the top of a small hill, and it is necessary, whenever change is made, to block the wheels. Two boys, named Chas. and Henry Huff, taking advantage of the temporary absence of Clarke, pulled the blocks from under the wheels, and away went the cars to the foot of the hill. Unfortunately there was another car coming up the track, which was struck by the descending car, and the two vehicles were completely wrecked. Warrants were issued for the boys on a charge of malicious mischief.

Absconding Partner Arrested.

A young man, named James Atwell, was arrested yesterday by Joseph H. Dixon, a Chicago detective, assisted by officer Fox, under the following circumstances. It appears that detective Dixon received a dispatch from St. Louis a few days days since, instructing him to arrest Atwell, on a charge of absconding with some thirty-six or thirty-seven thousand dollars, belonging to Messrs. Noland & Caffrey. On making inquiries in Chicago, Mr. Dixon ascertained that Atwell had left for this city, and immediately came on after him. Yesterday he found him at the St Charles Hotel, where he and his wife were stopping. Atwell was taken to the Mayor's office and locked up until Messrs. Noland & Caffrey could be heard from. In the meantime, Mr. Atwell secured the services of an attorney, and will this morning apply for his discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

In justice to the accused, Mr. Atwell, we would state that he denies absconding with the money. He alleges that he is the principal of the firm of Noland & Caffrey, who are engaged in heavy contracts in St. Louis; that he had full command of the cash of the firm, having given his partners collateral security in bonds and mortgages, and that all money required by the firm, had to be drawn through him. Messrs. Noland & Caffrey were telegraphed for yesterday by detective Dixon, and they will come on to Pittsburgh immediately.

Public Amusements.

VANDENHOFF will to-night give an "Evening with Dickens," at Masonaed Hall.

THEATRE.—Mr. Miles to-night will personate "Israel Putnam, the Iron Son of '76," in the well-known equestrian play of that title. His engagement thus far has been very successful.

First Class Restaurants.—Messrs. Henry Shield & Co., have purchased the Lafayette Restaurant, No. 67 Wood street, near Fourth, and are now prepared to serve up in the most expeditious and palatable manner, oysters, fish, game and all the delicacies of the season. The new proprietors are in every respect well-qualified to "Keep a hotel," and are determined to use every effort to please the tastes of their customers. Game in abundance, the largest and best oysters in the shell and can, and everything that could please the palate of the veriest epicure, can always be had at the Lafayette Restaurant. The best brands of cigars and the choicest ales will also be kept constantly on hand. Merchants and business men generally, will find the Lafayette saloon a most excellent place to dine at, and the proprietors and their assistants will give every attention to the wants of their patrons.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

JUST RECEIVED—
A fresh supply o
DR. HUMPHREY'S
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
Also, a large and well selected stock of
FINE PERFUMERY,
POMADES, HAIR OIL,
COMBS, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.
A well selected stock of
Patent or Family Medicines,
FINE CIGARS, CHOICE BRANDS,
Phalon's New Perfume—Night-blooming Cereus—a most fragrant perfume.
And all other popular Perfumes, at
FULTON'S DRUG STORE,
no5 FIFTH STREET.

NEW FRENCH MERINOES,
NEW EMPRESS CLOTHS, in plain and stripe,
NEW WOOL DELAINES,
NEW BLACK SILKS.
NEW CLOTH CLOAKS,
NEW WOOLEN SHAWLS,
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
MUSLINS AND PRINTS,
SELLING CHEAP
AT
E. R. GARDNER & CO.'S,
no30] **92 MARKET STREET.**

DR. A. WEINMANN'S
(DENTIST,)
TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.
The preparation of this Pill has been the result of years of study and practice. They are purely vegetable, and, therefore, will not injure the teeth or gum.
They will cure the most violent Tooth-Ache in a few minutes, when properly used.
Direction: Clean out the cavity of the Tooth affected, and dry it well with cotton, then cut Pill the size of the vacuum and press it tight into the tooth, and cover over with wax or cotton. These Pills are one of the best remedies for this shocking pain. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at 214 Ohio street, Allegheny, and at every Druggist all around Pittsburgh and environs. no28:1m

THE NEW GYMNASTICS
At Neville Hall.
The classes are open for new members time of meeting.
Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 7½ o'clock.
Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock.
TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

For Adults, course of 20 lessons		$6 00
" Lads and Misses	do. do.	4 00
" Children	do. do.	3 00

no1?:tf

DEMLER & SCHULZE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
DEALERS IN
Cutlery and House Furnishing Goods,
BRITTANIA AND BLOCK TIN WARE, STOVES, ICE CHESTS, ENAMELED AND TINNED HOLLOW WARE, WATER COOLERS, &c. Wholesale and retail, at No. 128 Smithfield street, corner of Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. no30:tf

FOR RENT—For a term of years, that very desirable LOT on Fifth street, adjoining Messrs. White, Orr & Co. For particulars apply to HATCH & TORRANCE,
dec1:1w-dae Agents, No. 189 Penn st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FOR additional commercial news see fourth page.

YESTERDAY, in New York, money was steady and active. Sterling firmer, with moderate business—162@163. Gold firmer, opening at 49¼, declining to 48, and closing firm at 49½. Government stocks steady.

New York Stock Market by Telegraph.

December 1, '63.

U. S. 6's '81	108¾	Reading	116
U S 7-30s	106½	Mich C	122
Mo 6s	86	Ill Central scrip	115
Pac Mail	121¾	M S	77
N Y Central	130	C & T	108¾
Erie	184	G & C	105
Erie pref	100¾	C & R I	101
Hudson	119½	P Ft W & C	86
Harlem	90¼		

The 5-20 loan is still the all absorbing investment. We have often referred to it in this column, and take pleasure in again calling the attention of capitalists as well as persons of humbler means to its safe and profitable character. There need be no fear but that the interest will be promptly paid in gold, because the Government has never yet paid any of its loans otherwise than in gold or its equivalent, having so paid one loan within the present year, when the difference between coin and paper was as wide as it is likely to be at the time of maturity of any existing loan. It is an acknowledged obligation of the Government, so far as unvarying custom goes, to pay in coin. Nothing else is contemplated, and any proposition to pay any Government loan otherwise than in gold or its equivalent, would be estimated so vile a violation of plighted faith as to rouse the indignation of the whole country. Aside from all this, there is no necessity for any such gratuitous sacrifice of credit. The Treasury, from its revenues from customs, &c., and the required appropriations to a sinking fund, will have abundant means to pay regularly the semi-annual interest and principal, as it falls due, in coin. The loans that are now on the market have some eighteen or twenty years to run, supposing the 5-20s to run to their limit, long before the expiration of which time we hope to see this unnatural war ended, with both the currency and the credit of the country at par.

In this connection we refer to the advertisement of the General Subscription Agent, in Philadelphia, Jay Cooke, Esq., who is one of the most energetic and reliable of men, and has rendered the government most signal service in bringing the 5-20 loan so prominently before the public—inducing all classes of persons to invest freely in it.

—An impressive illustration of the evils of a currency expanded beyond the legitimate wants of the business of the country, may be found in the following table, which compares the Richmond and Cincinnati prices for a few leading articles, the latter in our national currency and the former in the treasury notes of the rebel government, which have been issued until their aggregate is at last many times greater than a sound and sufficient currency would be:

	Cincinnati.	Richmond.
Gold, ₱ dollar	$1 45	$16 00
Wheat, ₱ bush	1 30	15 60
Corn, ₱ bush	1 10	18 00
Lard, ₱ lb	12	2 50
Bacon, ₱ lb	8	2 75
Coffee, ₱ lb	31	10 00
Sugar, ₱ lb	15	3 25
Molasses, ₱ gal	60	15 00
Whisky, ₱ gal	75	65 00
French brandy	9 00	100 00
Butter, ₱ lb	30	5 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen	25	2 00
Potatoes, ₱ bush	1 00	16 00
Beef, ₱ lb	15	3 50

—Notwithstanding the evils of a depreciating currency, and the certainty that depreciation may be prevented and depend on excessive issue, there are those who urge Mr. Chase to issue more currency, and to endeavor to relieve our national treasury by sacrificing our national wealth.

The following table of the national banks shows that 133 of these institutions are already established, with an aggregate capital of about twenty-one millions of dollars.

	Number.	Capital
Connecticut	4	$ 700,000
Illinois	7	600,000
Indiana	21	2,241,500
Iowa	6	360,000
Kentucky	1	110,000
Louisiana	1	100,000
Maine	2	225,000
Massachusetts	3	300,000
Missouri	2	200,000
Michigan	4	725,000
New York	17	7,000,000
New Jersey	1	125,000
New Hampshire	2	200,000
Ohio	35	3,965,500
Pennsylvania	20	2,040,500
Vermont	2	160,000
Wisconsin	4	425,000
Washington, D. C	1	500,000
Total	133	$20,917,500

—An effort is to be made to connect Massillon, Ohio, with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Massilion is the centre of an iron and coal district, which needs a railroad to develope its richness.

—Another proposition is now on foot to construct a railroad from the city of Cairo through the western counties of the "Egyptian" section of Illinois, and to connect with the Belleville and St. Louis road at the first named place. This road would stretch through a section rich in agricultural resources and coal veins, which require an enterprise of this description to develope.

—One of the causes of the increasing value of money in England may be found in the disproportion between the value of the exports and imports, the latter preponderating to an extent which produces a large drain upon specie to meet the balances—precisely as is the case in this country.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, December 3.

The weather yesterday was pleasant for outdoor transactions. The demand for the leading articles was active. A fair amount of produce changed hands. Former prices were well maintained. Our rivers are again falling, with however sufficient water for the medium class of boats to carry out pretty fair cargoes. On the wharf business was brisk; we noticed pretty heavy shipments. The Hanna, Capt. Dales, left for St. Louis with a large trip of Pittsburgh manufactures. The Prima Donna, Capt. McGowan, was fast filling up for Memphis. She will get off this morning. The pretty leave to-day for Cincinnati, with all the freight packet, Jennie Hubbs, Capt. Devinney, will she can carry. A number of other boats are on the way up. Among the sales made, we note as follows, viz.:

APPLES.—The receipts continue to increase on the wharf. We note sales of 200 bbls at $2 00. Sales from store were made at $2 50@2 60 per bbl, as per quality.

FLOUR—Holders appeared firm; whilst buyers were shy, and took hold very sparingly. The stock in this market, although not large, is steadily increasing. We notice a fair amount of shipments east. The principal lots that arrived were by the river. The Eastern markets for some time past have been inactive. From store we note regular sales for local purposes at the following figures:

Extra—$5 80@6 00.
Extra Family—$6 80@7 00@7 25, the latter figures being paid for favorite brands.

TURNIPS—The market was well supplied. We note sales of 100 bushels at 75c per bushel.

BUTTER—firm, and in good demand, we notice sales of 650 pounds fresh Roll at $2,8c per pound.

EGGS—scarce, the demand exceeding the supply. A sale was reported to us at 25c per dozen.

BEANS—dull, with more sellers than buyers. A lot of 75 bushel was disposed of at 25c for small White.

HAY—Extravagant prices is the order of the day at present. At the scales 7 loads were disposed of at $40, per ton. Pretty steep prices these.

WHISKY—The market was unsettled. On Tuesday, prices advanced five cents per gallon, and was selling at the moderate price of 75 per gallon. In our market buyers were only taxed 70@71c per gallon.

ASHES—The market was firm for the various descriptions; sales of 10 casks Soda Ash, good common, at 4½c; further sales of Nitrate of Soda were made at 9¾c. Pearls sold at 10c.

GRAIN—The market presented no change—nothing of special notice. The receipts were restricted to small lots.

Corn—moderate sales were made at $1 20@1 22 per bush.

Wheat—Market firm; sales of 1,000 bush red on private terms, and 1,000 do white at $1 40.

Barley—Was decidedly the leading article; fail was in demand at $1 50@1 52; spring $1 35@1 38.

Oats—In fair demand; sales of 650 bush at 75@78c.

Rye—None offering.

SEEDS—Dull; sales of 50 bush Flax at $2 00@2 50.

FISH—The market was firm, and prices have an upwrd tendency. Among the sales were:

Mackerel—10 brls Large No. 3 at $10; 12 brls No. 2 do at $11, and 10 brls No. 3 medium at $7 75 ₱ barrel.

FEED—Prices are still tending upward. We note sales from first hands of 10 tons Middling at $1 85@1 90 ₱ cwt, and 25 tons Shorts at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices or demand. The sales were small for local use. We omit quotations.

CHEESE—Was in good demand, with sales 70 bxs W. R. at 13½c ₱ lb.

[By Telegraph.]
Philadelphia Market.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1863.

FLOUR—Quiet, with sales of 2,000 bbls Extra Family, at $7,50@7,75.

WHEAT—Dull, with sales of 3,000 bushels Red at $1,63@1,66; small sales of White at $1,80.

CORN—Firm, sales of 6,000 bushels old Yellow at $120 new do $1,05@1,10.

PETROLEUM—Excited and higher. Crude, 20, Refined in bond, 38@39, do free, 48@60c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Sugar and Molasses inactive.

WHISKY—Advanced 5c; sales at 80c.

NATIONAL LOAN SUBSCRIPTION

Sales in Philadelphia of 5-20's---Dec. 2.

Reported Especially for the Commercial by Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.

Jay Cooke & Co. report the sales of 5-20's to-day at seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. Gold closed at 49¼@50. Demand notes the same rate. H.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, Dec. 3.

The market yesterday was excited. Holders generally asking an advance. Buyers generally were holding off, expecting heavy receipts by the Allegheny. We expect to see the market open up in a day or two. The Exports since our last were: To New York—Refined, 421; Crude, 317. To Philadelphia—Refined, 413; Benzole, 118. To Baltimore—Crude, 688. Total, 1957. There were no shipments west.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad—Refined, 931 bbls. Per Allegheny River—Crude, 4,692 bbls.

Crude—Among the sales made we note as follows: 427 bbls at 21c., packages included; 20 bbls Refined Benzole, 15c; 650 bbls in bulk, 13½c; 200 do 16¾c; 500 bbls, including packages, 21c.

Refined was in better demand. We note sales of 481 bbls Bonded at 35c, a favorite brand; 55 bbls Free Oil, 48c; 700 bbls do, free, 45@46c. Dealers at the close were demanding higher figures.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

Refined is firm and the market moderate. Sales of 500 bbls light colored (straw), in bond, at 41c; 600 do. do. same rate; 300 do. choice at 42½c, and 1,000 do. handsome at 43c. Refined, free, firm at 58@5.c for prime and choice quality. Crude held firmly at 25¾@26½c.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.

Crude, 25@26c; Refined, in bond, 40@42c. Sales of 200 bbls, free, at 50c. Transactions at the higher prices are small, but prices tending upwards.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.

Whisky has received a considerable share of the attention of speculators during the week. On Tuesday it advanced to 73c, yesterday to 75c, and to-day to 80c. Manufacturers of alcohol had to follow up these prices, though very reluctantly.

[By Telegraph.]
New York Market.
NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

COTTON—Less active, but unchanged at 80c.

FLOUR—Dull, and closes slightly in favor of buyers, but prices are without decided change; $6 25@6 40 for extra; $7 35@7 45 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 50 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Active and 2c better; State and western 79@80c, chiefly western State at the latter price.

WHEAT—About 1c better, with rather more doing for export; $1 41@2 44 for Chicago spring; $1 41@1 44 for Milwaukie Club; $1 45@1 46 for Amber Michigan; $1 55@1 57 for winter red western.

CORN—Opened quiet and closed dull and drooping; $1 20@1 22 in store, the latter price for choice high mixed, and $1 24 for white western.

OATS—Dull and 1@2c lower; 88@90c for western and State.

WOOL—Steady, with only a moderate business doing.

PORK—A shade firmer; $16 50@16 62½ for old mess; $18 25@18 87 for new do, chiefly $18 25; $12 @12 25 for new prime; $16@17 50 for new prime mess.

BEEF—Quiet and steady; $5@7 for mess; $3 50@5 for prime; $10@14 for repacked mess; $13@16 for extra mess.

BACON SIDES—Quiet and without material change.

[By Telegraph.]
Baltimore Market.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
Wheat—Steady; Southern, $1 65@1 68.
Corn—Active; old White $1 10@1 12.
Whisky—Firm and excited; Ohio is held at 80c.

[By Telegraph.]
Buffalo Market.
BUFFALO, Dec. 2.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.
Wheat—Quiet and nothing doing.
Corn and other Grains quiet.
Whisky—In fair demend at 70c.
Freights—Quiet; 5c on wheat to Rochester.
Lake Imports—500 brls flour, 74,000 bus wheat, 24,000 bus corn.
Exports—1,000 brls flour, 21,000 bus wheat, 11,000 bus corn.

[By Telegraph.]
Cincinnati Market.
December 2, '63.

COTTON dull and drooping. Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 240 bales.
FLOUR dull.
GRAIN dull and inactive.
PORK—City mess, 17¾c; prime, 15c; sides, 6¾c; shoulders, 7c.
LARD—In good demand—10¾@11c.
HOGS—Prices declined—25c.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Aurora	Dales	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about six feet water in the channel, and about at a stand. The weather during the day moderated. From appearances another rain seems to be near at hand.

THE steamers Leni Leoti, Starlight and Savanna, were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this place on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN DEVENNY has announced his fine packet Jennie Hubbs for Cincinnati. Captain Devenny is a large favorite among our shippers, whilst passengers speak in flattering terms of the way matters are managed on his boat.

IN TOWN.—We were pleased to meet our old friend Marsh Clark, Esq. He has charge of the office of Capt. Devenny's steamer, Jennie Hubbs. He is in the enjoyment of fine health, and long may he continue to be so.

BUSINESS on the wharf was very active yesterday. The amount of goods shipped was large, principally Pittsburgh manufactures. The imports were also large, consisting of produce.

THE magnificent passenger steamer Prima Donna, Capt. A. McGowin, leaves this day positively for Cairo and Memphis. This boat has just undergone thorough and complete repairs. She is now one of the finest passenger boats afloat, and in charge of her old commander cannot fail to be a favorite. Mr. Montgomery, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers are well cared for.

AMONG the new boats that have made their appearance at our landing, Capt. H. H. Devenny's new packet "Jennie Hubbs" will compare favorably with the best of them. This boat was built under the Captain's superintendence, and does him great credit. In a word, she is complete in every respect. The next enquiry along the landing was,

The Daily Commercial.

HOGS AT INDIANAPOLIS, on Saturday, ruled at $6 50@7 net. All our slaughtering and packing houses were in active operation. We shall probably kill over 125,000 at this point this season.—*Sentinel.*

HOGS IN NEW ALBANY.—McDonald & Co., of this city, have slaughtered 8,000 hogs. Prices to-day have a drooping tendency. There will not be over 10,000 hogs packed here the present season.—*[Ledger of November 28.*

HOGS IN MILWAUKEE.—The Hog market was extremely dull, and prices 20@25c ₱ cwt lower. Receipts, since Wednesday, 5,308, of which 4,678 were live, and 625 were dressed Hogs. The receipts of live Hogs were never so large at this city. Prices ranged from $4,55@4,85 ₱ cwt for live Hogs, and $5,75@6,25 for dressed Hogs.—*Sentinel.*

New York Coffee Statement.

Coffee—We hear of no sales, but prices for all kinds remain firm.

STOCK OF COFFEE IN NEW YORK, DEC. 1.

	Bags.		Bags.
Rio	33,352	Jamaica	345
Ceylon	7,453	Bombay	399
Maracaibo	442	Java	784
Laguayra	371	St. Domingo	941
Savanilla	167		
Porto Rico	25	Total	44,279

SPANISH TOBACCO TRADE OF NEW YORK IN NOVEMBER.

	BALES				
	Havana	Cuba	Sagua	Yara	Cienfu.
Stock Nov 1, '63	1,727	30	579	960	76
Received since	1,751	658	—	343	—
Total	3,481	688	579	1,303	76
Delivered since	2,096	688	579	247	76
Stock on hand, Dec. 1, 1863	1,385	50	—	1,056	—

MEMPHIS COTTON MARKET, Nov. 26.—The market was again very dull yesterday, and but little was done. Prices were weaker, and our inside quotations are the most prevalent, especially for the better qualities. The military order causes a feeling of uncertainty and a general indisposition to operate. The sales were: 1 bale at 25c, 3 at 55c, 10 at 63c, 14 at 65c, 55 at 67c, 39 at 70c, 7 at 71c, 6 at 72c, 15 at 73c, 3 at 73½c, 3 at 74½c. Total 196 bales. Inferior, 35@49c; ordinary, 50@55c: good ordinary, 58@61c; low middling, 64@77c; middling to strictly middling, 69@72c; good middling 73@75c.

PROVIDENCE MARKETS, Nov. 30.—Wool—The sales for the week have been 30,700 lbs Fleece at 75@80; 25,000 lbs Pulled at 75@85c; 12,100 lbs Foreign at 35@42½c.

Printing Cloths—The following are the sales for the week, of which 63,000 pieces were to speculators:

5,000 pieces 48x52, 13½c; 4,000 pieces 48x52, 14c; 8,500 pieces 52x52, 14½c; 3,000 pieces 52x52, 14¾c; 4,000 pieces 52x56, 14½c; 5,000 pieces 52x56, 14¾c; 10,000 pieces 56x56, 15c; 4,500 pieces 56x60, 15½c; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 15½c; 5,000 pieces 60x60, 15¼c; 6,000 pieces 60x60 15¾c; 4,000 pieces 60x60, 15½c; 35,000 pieces 60x64, 16½c, 4,000 pieces 60x60, 16¾c; 45,000 pieces 60x64, 16¾t; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 16¾c; 9,000 pieces 60x64, 16¾c; 47,000 pieces 64x64, 16¾c; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 16¾c; 48,000 pieces 64x64, 17c; 10,000 pieces 64x64, private terms; 9,000 pieces 60x64, private terms. Total, 302,500 pieces.

DRESSED HOGS IN DETROIT.—Although there is comparatively a dull feeling at present, the prices have appreciated since our last weekly review. At present the market has rather a downward cast, but we quote at $5 25@6 50, the latter an extreme figure, which, perhaps, hardly one Hog in a hundred can touch. The quality of the meat, as dependent upon the quality of feed by which the fattening process has been accomplished, which always has a great deal to do with the market value of dressed Hogs, has now more to do with it than ever before, in consequence of the scarcity and dearness of good sound feed. In fact, it now enters into the account about as much as the weight. Good sound well dressed lots, averaging 200@220 pounds, sell readily at $6. The same description as to quality, averaging 270 and upward, command $6 50.—*Advertiser.*

CINCINNATI TOBACCO MARKET.—The finer grades of Leaf meet with good inquiry, and the market for such is firm at full prices, but inferior qualities are dull and difficult to sell. There is a fair demand for Manufactured at our quotations. We quote:

OHIO SEED-LEAF.

Good Fillers	10@12c
Medium Wrappers	14@17c
Fine to choice	18@24c

KENTUCKY LEAF.

Lugs	9@12c
Medium Leaf	14@18c
Fine Leaf	20@25c
Selections	28@35c

VIRGINIA LEAF.

Lugs	13@14c
Medium Leaf	14@16c
Fine and bright	20@25c
Bright selections	22@40c

MANUFACTURED.

8s, 8s and 10s, dark	45@55c
do do bright	60@70c
Bright Pounds, medium	65@75c
do do fine	75@85c
do do extra	80@95c
Kentucky Six Twist	30@33c

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Nov. 30.

The arrival and sales of Beef Cattle, at Phillips's Avenue Drove Yard continue large, reaching about 2,700 head. Extra Cattle are in demand, and very scarce; ordinary to common are very dull, and prices are about 50c the 100 lbs lower than when last quoted. First quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers are selling at 10@10½c; second do at 8½@9½c; and common at from 7@7½c ₱ lb according to quality. At the close the market was very dull, and sales were reported at lower prices than the above.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: 1,250 head from Pennsylvania; 847 head from Illinois, 600 head from Ohio.

Cows and Calves—The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, reach about 160 head. The demand is fair, and prices about the same as last quoted. Springers are selling at from $20@30, and cow and calf at from $25@40 ₱ head, according to quality; old poor cows are selling at from $14@16 ₱ head.

Calves—About 37 head at prices ranging from 4@5½c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

Sheep—The arrival and sales of sheep at Phillips's Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about 4,000 head. The market is dull and prices are lower. Fat sheep are selling at from 4½@5¼c ₱ lb. gross, as to quality. Lambs are rather scarce, and selling at from $3@4 ₱ head, according to quality.

Hogs—About 3,900 head of hogs sold this week at the Union, Avenue, and Rising Sun Drove Yards, at from $7,50@9 the 100 lbs net, which is an advance; 2,400 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at from $7,50@8,75 the 100 lbs, net; 1,160 head sold at the avenue Drove Yard, by John Crouse & Co., at from $8@9 the 100 lbs net; 300 head sold at Phillip's & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at prices ranging from $8@9 the 100 lbs net, as to quality. Market very firm.

LOVE, it has been said, flows downward. The love of parents for their children has always been far more powerful than that of children for their parents, and who among the sons of men ever loved God with a thousandth part of the love which God has manifested to us.—*Hare.*

ASSURANCE AND BASHFULNESS.—Bashfulness is more frequently connected with good sense than assurance; and impudence on the other hand, is often the effect of downright stupidity.

HUMAN life is often likened to a voyage. It is a voyage to eternity, attended with great danger, as well as much hardship and toil. The sea we have to navigate, viewed in prospect, looks smooth and inviting; but beneath, it conceals shoals, quicksands, and rocks; and great multitudes, in attempting to reach the distant shores, are shipwrecked and lost.

THERE is a small bird in Africa called the blacksmith bird, from the similarity of its note to the blows of the hammer on the anvil, which a pair of them sing several minutes at a time, repeating the syllables, "Ting Tong" "Ting Tong," strongly resembles. The large frogs in the tanks in India are said of an evening constantly to repeat, "Pay your debts. Pay me what you owe;" which a gruff old patriarch answers by, "No I won't." One may any evening hear cats say, "Maria, Maria, won't you come out?" For my part, I wish they would never return.

FIRMNESS OF PURPOSE.—A great mind can only judge of great things, and we are sure to get the better of fortune if we do not contend with her; if we flee, we are undone. That man only is happy who draws good out of evil, who stands fast in his judgment, unmoved by any external violence; the keenest arrow of fortune cannot penetrate him; but, like the hail falling upon the roof of the house, crackles and skips off again, without damage to the inhabitant. A wise man will ever sustain his courage, and stand upright under any pressure of misfortune.—*Seneca.*

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RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
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Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
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Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—
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(Quality warranted equal to the best made.)
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Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
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Office: DUQUESNE WAY, near Hand street bridge, and on 'Change at 11½ o'clock.
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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, July 1st, 1863, ... $2,007,530 91.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets, ... $545,896 46.
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Assets, ... $407,079 30.
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SCARLET and Blue Opera Hoods; new Sacques and Circulars, at
se26 A. BATES, 21 Fifth street.

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
HEAR THE WITNESSES.
WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.
Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.
It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the classes of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.
The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."
Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely vegetable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.
During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.
Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are reccommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membraue, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me, When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.
I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,
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